

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, East Room.
ALBANY, THE WOODEN SHIP—GIBBERELLA.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York
Hotel—GIBBERELLA.DODWORTH'S HALL, 8th Broadway, Professor Harte
with his famous "THE HEAD IN THE AIR—THE
INDIAN BASKET TRICK."RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, Olympic
theatre, Broadway—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 95 Broadway, opposite
the Metropolitan Hotel—THEIR REMARKABLE ENTERTAIN-
MENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER
SESSION OF CONQUEST.FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West
Twenty-fourth street—GIBBERELLA'S MINSTRELS—
ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, AND BULLFIGHTING—
MIDWINTER SESSION OF CONQUEST.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway, opposite
the New York Hotel—THEIR REMARKABLE ENTERTAIN-
MENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER
SESSION OF CONQUEST.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Bowery—COMIC
SINGING—THEIR REMARKABLE ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING,
DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER SESSION OF
CONQUEST.CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at
Mechanics Hall, 42 Broadway—A VARIETY OF LOU-
ISIANA ENTERTAINMENTS, COMIC SINGING, DANCING,
AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER SESSION OF CONQUEST.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PEARL THEATRE, Brooklyn—
FAVORITE—MR. AND MRS. WHITE.HOLLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn—THEATROUS MIN-
STRELS, SINGING, DANCING AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER
SESSION OF CONQUEST.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE NINTH
MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT.COOPER INSTITUTE, Eighth street—DR. HERRARD'S
ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON HEALTH.CLINTON HALL, Astor place—HUMOROUS LECTURE BY
MR. INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
HEAD AND RIGHT ARM OF FRODO—THE WASHINGTON
TRIAL—FOURTH AVENUE THEATRE, SINGING, DANCING,
AND BULLFIGHTING—MIDWINTER SESSION OF CONQUEST.SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING—GRAND SACRED VOCAL AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT STEWART HALL, Fourteenth
street and Fourth avenue.

New York, Sunday, January 27, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By the Atlantic cable we have a comprehensive news
report recording the important events which transpired
from the morning of the 24th to the evening of the 25th
of January.France, Russia and Prussia have resolved to negotiate
in common with the Turkish government on the Eastern
question. The war in Crete is ended. The French peo-
ple are reported as "delighted" with Napoleon's reform
plan. The streets of Madrid are filled with workmen
demanding bread. Formidable bread riots have occurred
in Greenwich, England. The United States steamer
Savitar touched at Port Mahon with John H. Suratt on
board. Prussia demands an explanation of the move-
ments of Austria in Galicia. The British government
has accepted the plan of North American confederation
proposed by the principal delegates in London, and a
heavy Canadian loan is to be placed on "Change."
Schleswig and Holstein are formally annexed to Ger-
many. Denmark officials declare that the island of St.
Thomas has been sold to the United States. Count Bis-
marck declines a seat in the German Diet.Consols closed at 90 1/2 for money in London on the
25th of January. United States five-twenty was at
72 1/2 in London and at 72 1/2 in Paris. The Liverpool cot-
ton market closed firm with middling Orleans at fifteen
and one-half pence. Breadstuffs dull and downward.
Provisions firm.The steamship Union, City of Boston and Hecia, at
this port, yesterday, landed the very interesting mail
details of our cable despatches dated to the 17th of Janu-
ary, which we publish to-day.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the report of the Joint
Special Committee to inquire into the affairs of the
Indian tribes and the management of Indian affairs was
read and ordered to be printed. The bill authorizing the
construction of a lateral track of the Baltimore and
Potomac Railroad into and within the District of
Columbia was passed. The joint resolution amending
the Internal Revenue laws so that alcohol and burning
fluid made from molasses on which the taxes have
been paid shall be exempt was passed, having previously
passed the House. Bills were introduced amending the
act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims,
regulating the care and supervision of the Capitol
and grounds, and abolishing and prohibiting the
poisoning system in New Mexico. Pending the considera-
tion of the joint resolution giving increased pay to gov-
ernment employes, the morning hour expired and the
tariff bill came up. During its consideration the Con-
ference Committee on the bill regulating the appointment
of pension officers made a report, which was agreed to,
and the bill now goes to the President. Mr. Wilson in-
troduced his bill to increase the pay of army officers,
and the Judiciary Committee reported back the joint
resolution prohibiting the reduction of any person to
the office of President of the United States. The tariff
bill was then resumed, but no amendments of impor-
tance were agreed to. The Committee of the Whole
then reported the bill to the Senate, which was after
adjourned.In the House, numerous bills of a private character
were acted upon, and at the expiration of the morning
hour, Mr. Stevens' reconstruction bill was called up. Mr.
Row, of Illinois, made a lengthy speech in opposition to
it. Mr. Stevens, at the conclusion, said that he had
decided not to press a vote on the question at present,
but that on Monday he would move the previous ques-
tion. Mr. Ashley favored the further consideration
of the bill under the five minute rule, and a spicy
debate ensued on the proposition. Mr. Ashley spoke of
the President as the apostle of a negative re-
bellion, and said he had no doubt there were some men
in the House at that time and during the war who op-
posed the draft, harbored deserters and were in secret
alliance with the rebels. Mr. Winfield said that if the
imagination applied to himself or his associates it was a
base and unfounded slander, and Mr. Hunter said that
so far as he was concerned it was a base lie. Mr. Hunter
was, after considerable discussion, censured by the
Speaker, and the House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A large meeting was held last evening in the hall of
Cooper Institute in aid of the destitute women and chil-
dren of Crete, who have been greatly suffering through
the oppression of the Turks. Mayor Hoffman presided.
Eloquent addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Ward
Beecher, Rev. Dr. Hittcock and others. Appropriate
resolutions were adopted.Our special features correspondent in Paris, writing
on the 11th of January, describes in an agreeable man-
ner the new styles of dress which are to prevail in the
first season of the new year. The materials and trim-
mings are set forth, and the great revolution which is
about to be effected in the shape and make of ladies'
head dresses chronicled with precision and in a very in-
teresting form.The Inspector of Excise was busy again yesterday
granting permits or licenses to liquor dealers. But few
cases for violation of the law were before the courts dur-
ing the day.Thirteen steamships left this city yesterday for Eu-
ropean and coastwise ports. The mails by both the Eu-
ropean and French lines were exceedingly large. Over half
a million dollars in specie was sent by the Havre and
Breton steamers. Six chiefs of the Fenian organization
left yesterday for Havre, giving unpronounced French
names. Stephens is supposed to have been one of the
party. Coastwise business is improving, the steamers
carrying full freight.A disastrous fire occurred in the cotton warehouse No.
17 Albany street last evening, the building being com-
pletely burned out from the ground floor to the roof.
There were fifteen hundred bales of cotton stored in the
place at the time of the fire, which were totally con-
sumed, causing a loss of about \$50,000. The building
was owned by Mr. Chas. Naylor, and was damaged to
the extent of \$10,000.An Indian delegation, comprising representatives from
seventeen tribes, left Kansas City, Mo., for Washington,
on Friday.The Grand Jury of Hudson county, N. J., made a
presentment against the Westchester Ferry Company
yesterday on the ground "that it only runs one boat,
which, being old and rotten, endangers the lives of pas-
sengers; that the boat is turned into a gambling saloon;
that the ladies cabin, besides having its walls covered
with indecent caricatures and writings, is used as a
smoking room, and that rain pours through the
roof, as if it was a sieve."Governor Swanwick has been elected United States Sen-
ator by the Maryland Legislature.Robert J. Banks has been nominated for the Mayoralty
of Baltimore, to succeed to that office when the present
incumbent is ousted by the Legislature.The jury yesterday awarded damages in the sum of
\$1,500 to Mrs. Mary E. Johnson, the plaintiff in a
suit brought against Thomas Johnson, a widower, aged
fifty-seven years, residing in Brooklyn, for breach of
promise. Mrs. Johnson is the widow of a captain of the
Fifty-third regiment, who was killed in the late war,
and had been for the past two years in the employ of
the defendant as housekeeper, during which time an
offer of marriage was made and accepted, but the con-
tract was never fulfilled by Mr. Johnson. The suit
came up in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Judge
Lott.Benjamin B. Miller, convicted on Saturday week last in
the United States Circuit Court, on an indictment charg-
ing him with having abstracted two checks from two dif-
ferent letters while passing through the Post Office, and
drawing money thereon by means of forgery, was yester-
day sentenced by Judge Smalley to ten years' imprison-
ment at Sing Sing.William Taylor has been committed for examination by
Commissioner Sullivan on a charge of having forged a
power of attorney. The cases of Freeman and Miller,
and John H. Trapp, already reported, were adjourned,
the former till Monday and the latter to Tuesday.The trial of Patrick Dwyer, indicted for shooting
Patrick McQuinn, who has occupied the Court of
General Sessions the entire week, terminated yester-
day by the jury, after an absence of fifteen minutes, render-
ing a verdict of not guilty.The prominent examination in the case of the Rev.
George T. Williams, who is charged with having picked
the pocket of a lady while riding in a Fifth avenue
omnibus, in November last, was yesterday brought to a
close, by the decision of Justice Dodge, who concluded
to commit the prisoner for trial.The United States steam frigate Pawnee arrived at
the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, from Portsmouth,
N. H.Official letters from Florida report that the Everglades
Indians are determined to keep their negro slaves, de-
claring that white men's laws are not applicable to their
affairs. The negroes have appealed to the military for
assistance.A young man named Bailey was shot and killed
instantly by another young man named Joel Thompson
in Troy last night. Bailey charged Thompson with in-
sulting the former's sister, whereupon blows ensued and
Thompson shot as stated.Horace Greeley, the negro murderer, was sentenced to
be hanged, in Charleston, yesterday, on the 1st of March
next.A severe snow storm was raging in Maine last night,
and the snow in the woods was reported to be five feet
deep.A Frenchman has been arrested at New Gloucester,
Me., on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of
two old women at Auburn, Me., during the heavy snow
storm.The stock market was firm yesterday. Gold was
steady, and closed at 134 1/2.The amount of business consummated in commercial
circles yesterday was limited, and prices for almost all
commodities still favored the purchaser. Domestic
produce ruled dull and irregular, while merchandise
ruled nominal, with nothing of moment doing. Coffee
was steady and firm. Cotton was dull and unchanged.
On "Change" flour was less active and 10c. lower. Wheat
was dull and heavy. Corn and oats were dull and
drooping. Pork was a shade firmer, while beef was
steady and lard dull and heavy. Freight continued to
advance. Whiskey was unchanged. Naval stores
were less active, though values were unchanged. Petroleum
was dull and depressed.

Mexico Working Out Her Destiny.

The situation in Mexico remains on as large
a scale as usual. Imperialists, republicans,
brigands and independent bushwhackers con-
tinue to fight and die. The work of regenera-
tion goes on with relentless vigor, and there
is a prospect at some future day of the coun-
try being at peace. Every day increases the
number of Mexicans who are forever at peace
with this troubled world. Miramon and his
"merrie men" are marching to retake Guadala-
jara, desolating as they go. Murdered men
and women strew the roads or dangle from
trees. Diaz is approaching the capital and
death has one of his aids on his staff. The
former represents imperialism, the latter is
republican. Each has from ten to twelve
thousand men, Mexicans all, bent on mutual
destruction. The imperialists are split into
two or three factions. Some want the empire
with the Church; others will have nothing to
do with the Church. Some want the French
to stay; others want them to go, and so on.
Then the republicans have their own split,
from which the country is likely to derive
much benefit. Juarez heads one party, Ortega
the other. Puebla and most of the valley
towns have declared for Juarez. The State of
Michoacan and a village here and there in
other States have pronounced for the other
side. A crowd of partisans of each met the
other day in Aguas Calientes, and, finding
themselves literally in hot water, went at it
hammer and tongs, until little was left of
either. Victory in such cases in Mexico is ex-
tremely impartial and generally declares for
both parties. The present instance is no excep-
tion. Victory will thus continue to perch on the
banners of contending parties until the last
sole surviving Mexican shall survey the coun-
try from the peak of Orizaba and declare him-
self satisfied with the peaceful condition for
which his countrymen are now working. This
coming climax is the salient point in all Mexi-
can news which many persons find so much
difficultly in understanding. The confusion is
not so much in the news as in the number of
those who are engaged in muddling it. For
instance, there is a German paper, the editor
of which thinks he knows all about Mexico,
but who puts his awkward foot in it so largely
that we are convinced he knows much more
about Dutch cheese than he does of Mexican
politics. The way he mixes up Maximilian,
Madeira, Sicily, Congress, Cayote and the
steamer Elizabeth shows he was evidently in-
spired by a surfeit of sauerkraut.The pleasantest view to take of Mexico is to
regard it as a moving panorama, giving us
scenes the most variable and incidents the
most thrilling. We have in our mind's eye a
series of pleasant pictures, furnished by the
latest intelligence from the expiring empire.Thus, in the first place, we have a party of
colored gentlemen, composed of Turks, Alge-
rines and Martinique negroes, dashing in the
most irrepressible manner on a couple of vil-
lages which they give to the torch, putting it
poetically, in the most delightfully Corsair
fashion. Then we are shown how these
men and brothers had a "drifting encounter"
with a party of republicans. At this juncture,
with a flourish of the brush in the hands of the
wizard artist, the color leaves the skin of these
dark braves, and we behold them fearfully and
wonderfully made in the likeness of *chasseurs
d'Afrique* and mounted counter-guerrillas de-
ciding the fate of the enemy by a brilliant
charge of cavalry under Captain Clay, who
pursued them four miles and strewed theground with dead. There is no doubt whatever
about their being one and the same party, and
the rapid change of character is truly admi-
rable and highly ingenious. Another scene re-
presents General Leonardo Marquez "severely
conscripting" in Mexico city. What is to be
done with the conscript in very properly left
to the imagination, a region whence the con-
scripts are very probably drawn. Another,
highly suggestive, gives us a vivid idea of
Campeche (improperly written otherwise) pro-
nouncing against the empire. It is very fine.
That Indian in the foreground, with his legs
painted red and his face colored with a com-
promise between dirt and dark yellow, in the
attitude of "pronouncing," is very impos-
ing—in fact as nice a piece of imposition
as we have seen for some time. Equally im-
posing is Colonel Parra, telling the people of
Guadalajara that, their city being taken by the
"national army," he "hastens to tranquillize
their minds." Herein we see a spirit of mutual
confidence and unflinching veracity much more
characteristic of some people than of others;
for, such is the depravity of human nature, it is
very possible there are persons in Guadalajara
who would not believe Colonel Parra on oath.
We could go on *ad infinitum*, but propose to
conclude for the present, remarking that a
study of this Mexican panorama has, if possi-
ble, increased our admiration for that romantic
nation, which will continue for some time to
afford matter to the delvers in that stratum of
literature known as "yellow covered."We hope to return to the subject, which is
truly inexhaustible. A number of stirring pic-
tures, many of them charming fancy sketches,
are in progress, and such of our readers as have
never heard of Mexico, and consequently know
nothing about it, will be much edified and en-
lightened by an occasional stroll with us in the
Mexican gallery.

The Proposed Bridge Across the East River.

The bill introduced in the Legislature by
Senator H. C. Murphy for the construction of a
bridge across the East river would be a
very good measure if it were likely to
give reasonably expeditious relief from the
annoyances which it professes to desire
to do away with. To have to wait five
years for the commencement, and then to
have ten more years to wait for the completion
of the work is, however, more than the public
patience will put up with. Those who have
large interests embarked in the ferries would
no doubt be well satisfied with the arrange-
ment, but the community owe them nothing.
They have contrived to give us, in return for
their valuable franchises, as negligently an
amount of accommodation as they well could
offer us. Not only have they shown themselves
disregardful of the convenience and comfort
of the public, but of their personal safety.
Now that their greediness and shortcomings
have raised a storm of indignation against
them they seek to postpone the day of reckon-
ing. They feel that the time has come when
the project of bridging the river must receive
serious consideration. Unable to defeat it,
they do the next best thing for their interests
by favoring the introduction of a bill which
will so delay the execution of the enterprise
as to afford them time to realize enormous ad-
ditional profits on their capital.This must not be allowed. We must put an
end within the shortest period practicable to the
annoyances which we have endured since this
winter from the parsimonious and inefficient
arrangements of these companies. We do not
believe that the construction of a stone bridge
need take any such time as that proposed to
be expended on it by Senator Murphy's bill.
But if the engineering difficulties in connection
with the work are of a character to demand it,
then, we say, let us have an iron suspension
bridge, which will avoid those difficulties alto-
gether, and which can be constructed in fifteen
months, or, at most, a couple of years. The
iron bridge which has been thrown across the
Ohio river at Cincinnati was undertaken and
completed within the former period. There is
this to be said in addition in favor of a bridge
of this kind—that it can be built at very little
cost, for, running from Wall street to Brooklyn
Heights, it will injure little or no property of
the business establishments in the lower part
of Wall street, not being of a nature to be
interfered with by it. On the Brooklyn
side it will strike the hill just at the
bridge which crosses Furman street, and there-
fore will not cost a shilling, either in the way
of reconstruction or the purchase of ground.
There are competent engineers prepared to
undertake the work so soon as the requisite
capital can be raised, and therefore we trust
the Legislature will decide on no particular
plan until it has this and the various other pro-
jects before it which are being prepared for
its consideration. It must not be forgotten
that the ferry companies have heavy interests
at stake, and that by the suggestion of tedious
and costly designs they calculate upon either
detering capitalists from the undertaking, or
of so delaying the execution of the work as to
keep them in possession of their present enor-
mous revenues for ten or fifteen years longer.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND PARSON BEECHER.

The contrast between Phillips and Beecher
was strikingly presented in the report of the
speech from each of these great reformers in
the Herald yesterday. Phillips is a man of
wrath; Beecher goes for charity. Phillips has
no faith in anybody but Pompey, and none
in any policy but that of universal suffrage;
Beecher believes that something may be gained
by relieving even rebels of the pangs of starva-
tion. Phillips, in fact, is a Puritan of the old
stock, who believed in drowning witches and
roasting Quakers, while Beecher is a Puritan
of the new dispensation of Christian charity
and brotherly love. Phillips, therefore, though
he thinks he is ahead, is really behind the
great reform movements of the age, while
Beecher goes with the train of public opinion.AN ASSEMBLYMAN ON STREET CLEANING IN
NEW YORK.One of our New York Assembly-
men, who was an earnest supporter of Street
Inspector Boole and his hygienic guard, is
anxious to investigate the cause of the present
condition of the streets of New York, and to
secure the removal of the "filth and garbage"
therefrom. The recent storm, almost unpre-
cedented in its character, has certainly not
improved the roads and sidewalks of the city;
but as we now have persons in authority who
are not laboring under the belief that hygiene
means "a bad smell" or "a kind of misera-
ble," these Boole reformers may rest satisfied that
the streets will, as a general thing, be kept in
better condition now than they used to be under
the old Street Inspector Department.The Cable News—Interesting Events in
Europe.The cable despatches this morning are of
much interest and foreshadow stirring events
in Europe. They contain the news of the last
four days, communication having been inter-
rupted since Wednesday. The Eastern ques-
tion begins to take definite shape. The state-
ment from Paris that the French, Russian and
Prussian governments have resolved to nego-
tiate in common with the Porte upon the
Eastern question is made positively, and not in
the form of a rumor. These three great Powers
have therefore come to the determination to
administer to the "sick man's" estate, and
England and Austria are excluded from any
participation in the negotiation—the former
probably from her own volition and the latter
by compulsion. It has been evident for some time that Russia
and Prussia were in accord, and Napoleon
has now disclosed the policy upon which he
had doubtless long since determined, and for
which his recent movements have prepared the
way.Simultaneously with this important news
comes the report that the government of Prussia
has asked that of Austria why the troops of
the latter are being concentrated in Galicia.
For some time past Austria has been accused
of attempting to foment an insurrectionary
spirit among the Poles; but she has heretofore
protested that she has made no unusual mili-
tary movements on the Galician frontier. The
attitude taken by Prussia shows how entire is
the unity of purpose between herself and Rus-
sia, not only on the Eastern question, but in
the North. The troubles of the Hapsburgs
seem to be increasing, and there now appears
to be but one choice for Austria between hu-
miliation and war.The Emperor Napoleon has his own domestic
difficulties, although it is not likely that they
will prove of a serious character or interfere
with his foreign policy. Advice from Paris
and London represent the French people as
dissatisfied and "disgusted" with the measures
recently put forth by the Emperor in the shape
of reforms. The virtual suppression of debate
upon the policy of the government appears to
have aroused the indignation of the excitable
Frenchman, and to have overbalanced the
sops offered to him as an equivalent for the
troubles of Thiers and Favre. Indeed, he finds
little just now to gratify his self-esteem in the
acts of his government either at home or
abroad. But a bold position on the Eastern
question and the great Paris Exhibition will
no doubt soon turn the tide again in favor of
the Emperor.The British government has its hands full,
and its neutrality on the Eastern question is a
necessity rather than a choice. The reform
agitation advances steadily, and every day's
existence gives it strength and solidity. A
formidable broad riot has occurred at Green-
wich, and in the present unsettled and revolu-
tionary condition of the public mind every
such event is an additional peril to the govern-
ment. A serious bread riot is also reported at
Madrid, which may be in reality the com-
mencement of the revolution that hangs over
Spain. The complexion of the news from all
quarters is warlike and revolutionary, and it
seems probable that some of our European
friends who have been predicting another
rebellion in the United States may find enough
to do to preserve peace within their own
borders.

City and Judiciary Reform.

A resolution has been adopted by the State
Senate, moved by Mr. Gibson, calling for a de-
tailed report of matters connected with the
management of wharves, piers, markets, fer-
ries and other property belonging to the city
of New York, and of all moneys paid for ad-
vertising and printing for the city and county
during the past three or four years, and for re-
pairing, whitewashing, furnishing and fitting up
the arsenals within the county for the last year.
This is all very well, and we have no doubt
that Senator Gibson will find matter enough in
the report, if he should ever get it, to supply
all the rural pulpits and debating societies in
the State with material for denouncing upon the
corruptions and wickedness of New York for
the next three years. But what is the neces-
sity for such an inquiry? If the venerable
Senator will draw upon his imagination and
picture wharves, piers, markets and all other
property and privileges out of which the city
should realize a handsome income, parcelled
out by the several "rings" as jobs among grog-
shop politicians, bruisers and others of their
kind at an expense instead of a profit to the
taxpayers; if he will put the figure for
advertising and printing for the past three or
four years at about ten times any reasonable
amount, and the expenditure on arsenals as
high as his conscience will justify, with a view
to the number of supervisors having an in-
terest therein, we will guarantee that he will
come within bounds of the facts. These
"investigations" seldom accomplish any good.
The people know well enough that the whole
grogshop government of New York is as foul
with corruption as it well can be, and if the
Senate is not in possession of the same infor-
mation they must be a very unso-
phisticated and innocent body of men.
They have already an investigation on their
hands in which one of their own number is
personally interested. It does not seem to
occupy much of their attention, and the public
might altogether lose sight of the fact that the
ex-Street Commissioner of New York holds a
place in the Senate of the State, and has a voice
and a vote on all questions relating to munici-
pal corruption, but for a dropping fire of
petitions for his removal which is heard now
and then in the chamber, and which is received
contentedly enough by the member against
whom it is directed.The fact is our citizens want a thorough
system of city reform, and they would remind
Senator Gibson that such a resolution as he
has introduced can scarcely be considered
necessary, and is sometimes used for the pur-
pose of delay, and with the object of defeating
the very measure it purports to promote.
They would also remind him that in seeking
city reform they do not desire simply to trans-
fer municipal jobbery from one faction
or "ring" to another faction or "ring," or to
take the piers and wharves or any other city
property out of the control of corrupt officials
only to hand them over to lobby saboteurs
and monopolists.The resolution also contemplates an investi-
gation into the manner of conducting the
criminal business in the New York courts.
This alone would be an occupation for thebalance of the Legislative session. It is scarcely
needed at this time, in view of the near ap-
proach of the Constitutional Convention, when
the whole system of judiciary, civil and crim-
inal, will no doubt undergo a thorough refor-
mation.

The O'Brien Case.

This case, which recently occupied so much
of the time of the Court of General Sessions,
and the brutal details of which so shocked the
public mind, is again brought into notice. In
the Supreme Court on Friday the argument for
a new trial, based upon a writ of error, was
heard and replied to, the Judge reserving his
decision. We call attention to the case not by
any means for the purpose of imperiling the
interests of the wretched man now under sen-
tence of death. If there has been error—if
his counsel have made out a case for him with
sufficient clearness—by all means let him
have a new trial. It is one of the greatest
glories of our free institutions that, no matter
how great and how heinous the crime with
which a fellow being is charged, he can claim
the benefit of a fair and impartial trial; nay,
that if there has been any defect in the pro-
cess he can demand to be tried again. It is
perilous, however, to the interests of the com-
munity when liberty in any of its forms degen-
erates into license. There is a growing con-
viction in the public mind that these new
trials are too easily obtained. Rarely, indeed,
is sentence pronounced for capital crimes but
the most vigorous attempts are made to have
the case reopened. Efforts failing in that
direction are immediately turned toward com-
mutation of sentence. Such a state of things
ought not to continue. It can only serve to
encourage crime and to expose our judiciary
tribunals to the contempt of the world. Our
judicial proceedings should be so conducted as
to render fresh trials unnecessary, and the
power of commuting sentence should be wisely
and sparingly exercised. Every failure of
justice, sowing, as it does, fresh seeds of evil,
ought to be regarded in the light of a public
calamity. Nothing can contribute so much
towards such failure as the habit of setting
aside capital sentences. Nothing, therefore,
is so much to be deprecated.The Territorial Suffrage Bill a Law of the
Land.The bill which on the 12th instant was
submitted to the President from Congress,
confering the elective franchise in all the
Territories of the United States, without regard
to race or color, "excepting Indians not taxed,"
not having been returned by the President
within the ten days limit of the constitution,
has become a law without his signature, the
same as if he had signed it. He doubtless had
his objections to the measure; but in consider-
ing these objections he concluded it best to take
the half-way course between a veto and an ap-
proval and let the bill pass by default. In the
same way the bill repealing the amnesty and
pardon authority given the President in an act
of Congress becomes a law, although the repeal
cannot touch his constitutional authority over
this subject. The repeal simply amounts to
an opinion, a recommendation or protest
from Congress touching the exercise of this
power. The course of Mr. Johnson, on the
other hand, on the Territorial Suffrage bill,
looks like a step towards the policy of Con-
gress, and so far may be significant of a desire
for a treaty of peace.

Our City Railroad Tax.

It appears that the managers of our city horse
railroads are conferring with the Congressional
Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose
of having extended the term of the law allow-
ing them to charge the public an extra cent
for the payment of the revenue tax of three
per cent charged on the gross receipts of each
company. The law in question ceases to op-
erate some time next April, and it is very nat-
ural that parties interested in the gross receipts
of horse railroad enterprises should desire to
extend its operation till the day of judgment.
They not only charge the public the three per
cent tax, but make an enormous profit of seven-
teen per cent besides, derived from the one
cent extra charge. The calculation is very
simple. On every dollar they are taxed three
cents. Formerly a dollar represented twenty
passengers. Now, however, twenty passengers
are represented by a dollar and twenty cents.
Deduct from a dollar and twenty cents three
cents for the tax, and the remaining seventeen
cents are so much additional profit. The grand
result is that the tax has had the effect of increas-
ing the gross and net receipts of the compa-
nies, instead of diminishing them to a small
extent for the good of the country; while the
tax-paying public, already overburdened, pay
the companies the enormous tax of twenty per
cent over and above the proper fare for the
privilege of riding in their cars. The thing is
grossly unjust, and Congress should not permit
it. Railroad companies should do their share
of supporting the government, and as a rule
they are able, though not willing, to do it.
There is no reason why they should be ex-
empted, when the salaries and incomes of all
others are taxed to an amount that in the ma-
jority of cases bears heavily on the payers.
The charge of six cents on our city railroads
should be discontinued, and the law limiting
the fare to five cents enforced. We look to
Congress to have the imposition put an end to.

The Jerome First Gentleman Medal.

A correspondent from Princeton is anxious
to be informed what qualifications will be
likely to entitle a graduate of that college to
the medal to be purchased with the interest of
five thousand dollars donated by Mr. Leonard
W. Jerome and bestowed upon the "first gen-
tleman" of his class. This is a very grave
question and one upon which there may be
conflicting views. In Congress, to which our
correspondent alludes, the qualifications of a
gentleman are variously understood. Among
Kentuckians the rule for a gentleman appears
to be to waylay a member who has used too
much license in debate and to belabor him
soundly with a hickory stick. The rule in
Iowa, on the other hand, is to take the beating
patiently and wait for redress from the House.
We would not advise our correspondent to
look to Washington at all for the character of
a gentleman. He seems to be in a fair way
of gaining the prize as it is; but should he
need further information we must refer him to
the Manhattan Club, or, in case of failure there,
to Hon. John Morrisey's club, a little higher
up town, where the first gentlemen of the city
are certain to be found.Who Was There?—The steamer Ville de
Paris, which sailed hence for Europe yester-
day, received on board at the last moment, itis said, six Fenian chiefs. The questions then
arise, who were these six mysterious Fenians?
Whither bound? How much money have they
carried away? What is the manifest destiny of
this money? And is that famous man Stephens
among the missing? We pause for a reply.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

No Fenian Trials Yesterday—A Canadian Ex-
cise Law to be Enforced—The Regular
Force, &c.

Toronto, Jan. 26, 1867.

There are no Fenian trials going on to-day. The court
met at ten o'clock, and without transacting any business
adjourned till noon on Monday.

The police